

QUESTION OF SUGAR BOUNTY

Shall Cane Growing Colonies Meet Bountiful Product?

THREATEN TO LEAVE CONVENTION

Attitude of Ministers Regarded as Most Serious to Conditions that Have Been Prevailing.

BRUSSELS, July 13.—(Special.)—The threat of ministers to withdraw from the Brussels sugar convention because the provision to impose countervailing duties on or prohibit bounties on sugar is too severe is regarded here as a matter which may have grave consequences, indeed. The convention came into force on September 1, 1905, and in the natural order of things ought to have remained valid for five years from that date. If none of the contracting parties notifies twelve months before the expiration of this period the intention of retiring from the convention it will remain valid for another year, and thereafter from year to year, subject only to the same condition of one year's notice of withdrawal. But if twelve months before the expiration of the period one of the contracting parties gives notice of withdrawal the denunciation will have effect on that power only. The other contracting parties will have until October 1, following the right of determining their own intention, but if more than one power denounces, then a fresh conference of all the powers must be summoned to meet at Brussels within three months to reconsider the whole situation. Thus, then, if Great Britain is going to withdraw, formal intimation to that effect must be lodged with the Belgian government not later than September 1 next. The withdrawal need not necessarily break up the convention altogether and the present point of interest is whether the present movements of Great Britain will once again expose cane growing colonies and domestic refiners to the attacks of bounty-fed sugar. Under the convention the sugars excluded from Great Britain are those of Argentina and Russia, neither of which countries was a party to it. But Great Britain, it happens, has never at any time taken much sugar from these two countries. The sugar which Great Britain does not take from Argentina and Russia undoubtedly finds its way to non-convention countries in Europe and Asia, displacing there sugar from convention countries, which is thereby added to the quantity of the supply open to Great Britain.

Total Supply Not Affected. The sugar that Great Britain does not take from Argentina—and it does not have a great deal for export—undoubtedly finds its way to non-convention countries in the western hemisphere and thereby releases from the markets there convention sugar which is also added to the supply open to Great Britain. The total supply is thus probably not affected and the exclusion of the Russian and Argentina sugars from the markets of Great Britain has probably had no effect on the prevailing prices. Then, it should be remembered that under the convention the contracting parties agree to limit the surtax for difference between the rate of duty on foreign sugar and excise duty on domestic sugar to a certain maximum, but, as this provision does not apply to countries which do not themselves produce sugar, it does not apply to Great Britain. Therefore, the convention has not, as is erroneously supposed by some persons, any bearing whatever on the British customs duty on sugar.

More Beet Sugar Used. It is claimed the abolition of bounties has encouraged the consumption of beet sugar in the beet producing countries, because the producers, deprived of premiums for export, have been compelled to sell at lower prices and therefore in larger quantities in their home markets. The crops of beet sugar have grown from 8,831,000 tons in 1903 to 8,839,000 tons in 1906. It has encouraged the production of cane sugar, the crop of which has grown from 4,296,000 tons in 1903 to 4,988,500 tons in 1906. It has encouraged the production of cane sugar because the West India planters were freed from the fear of total extinction with which the beet bounties threatened them. And being strengthened by hope in the future they expended more capital in extending their estates and renewing and increasing their plant. It is probably no exaggeration to say that since the convention was signed at least \$2,000,000 has been expended by cane planters on cane machinery.

STRIKES IN LAND OF PEACE

New Zealand and New South Wales Are Visited by Labor Agitation.

MELBOURNE, July 13.—(Special.)—Compulsory industrial arbitration has received some rude knocks lately at its birthplace in the Antipodes. A few weeks ago the slaughtermen in New Zealand, which was beginning to pride itself upon being a land without strikes, struck for an increase of wages and obtained it after defiance of the state arbitration court, and in New South Wales, where the career of the arbitration act has from the first been more than a little stormy, the coal lumpers of Sydney have committed even a more flagrant breach of the law. When Mr. E. R. Wise, the father of the act, had just placed it through the state parliament he declared that "it is safe to say that none having the same object can succeed elsewhere." It is only necessary to relate a few incidents in the history of the coal lumpers' strike to show how complete the failure in New South Wales has been. A number of the lumpers, whose work consisted in the coaling of ships, demanded better conditions of labor, appealed to the arbitration court, and went on a strike. The matter was settled. Nonunion men had to be employed to carry on the work in the meantime, and the arbitration court, in giving its judgment, entirely in favor of the coal lumpers, recommended the admission of these men to the union. The unionists declined point blank to admit even a single outsider, and one of the striking men brought his case before the arbitration court. An order was at once made for his admission, but the union refused to obey it.

NEWS HEDGED WITH RED TAPE

Archaic Rules in British Parliament's Press Gallery.

ANCIENT CUSTOM RULES THERE

Widely Circulated Papers Barred Out Because They Are New, Obsolete Papers Admitted Because They Are Old.

LONDON, June 13.—The British Parliament is having an unusually interesting season, and the wonder that has been on the fact reaches the outside public. There is a press gallery in the House of Commons. It is true, but this is hedged around with long leagues of the hardest sort of glass and starched red tape, and the man who has charge of this ancient haberdashery stock is an old world, gray headed, dress strongly marked, and a most substantial and durable article. The head end stands 24 inches high, and the body of the bed gives it that rich and swell appearance. It is undoubtedly the best value for a brass bed ever presented to people.

SHOULD CULTIVATE THE LAND

Joseph Fels of Philadelphia Tells Scots Why They Are Poor People.

GLASGOW, July 13.—(Special.)—Mr. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia is an American, who has been attracting no little attention in Scotland recently. At the invitation of Lord Provost Blandford, chairman of the Glasgow Distress committee, he recently made an address on the work of the Vacant Lots association of Philadelphia, the Hollisley Bay labor colony of Suffolk and on his own experiment in small holdings at Mayland, Essex. In his address Mr. Fels said that land was the basis not only of human life, but of human welfare and that this being the case it had always appeared to him an anomaly that there should be so little land occupied by so many people; in other words that even in Great Britain three-quarters of the land should be practically uncultivated. To his mind that accounted for a great many of the problems in relation to the problems of the unemployed. It accounted for their poverty and it accounted for a great deal of the crime for crime was often the result of poverty. He considered the land question to be the solution of the unemployed problem and he believed that unless the land could be brought into the hands of the unemployed men and women to the unemployed and unused lands they would continue to have poverty and that the problems in relation to poverty would grow more and more acute. When a single man could own in Scotland 1,000 acres of land, he could own upon which comparatively few people could make their living he thought it time for some body to wake up.

MORGAN VISITS POLICE COURT New York Financier Denies Knowledge of Mrs. Josephine Leslie in London. LONDON, July 13.—J. Pierpont Morgan appeared in the West London police court today as a witness in the case of Mrs. Josephine Leslie, who was arrested at Newmarket July 4 charged with defrauding members of well known families by false pretenses and who represented herself to be a friend of Mr. Morgan. The latter repudiated all knowledge of Mrs. Leslie. He said he did not wish to her advising her to join one of his associates and never inquired into the alleged, to dine at his son's house. As a matter of fact, Mr. Morgan added, he was in New York at the time of the alleged invitation. On cross-examination Mr. Morgan said he did not remember any invitation being sent to George Easterick, the prisoner's father, for a public dinner which Mr. Morgan had given in New York. Mr. Morgan was sure that his firm had no customer of that name and he said it was improbable that any of his business friends would speak of investments returning 12 per cent, which Mrs. Leslie said was to be the interest on money invested in the alleged Morgan syndicate. "I do not know many of that character," said Mr. Morgan, in conclusion. After the plaintiff, Miss Annie Blount, had testified briefly that she was induced to give Mrs. Leslie \$42,500 on the strength of letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Morgan promising huge returns the case was adjourned.

QUIDA IN NEED OF MONEY.

LONDON, July 13.—Louisa de la Ramon (Quida), the accounts of whose poverty have been printed, has telegraphed to the Daily Mail from Vicaraggio, Italy, saying: "I absolutely forbid any mention of me." Marie Corelli, the novelist, writes to the press, urging subscriptions to insure comfort to Quida in her declining years. She contributes £15 herself. If you have anything to trade advertise it in the For Exchange columns of the Bee Want Ad page.

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(Exactly like cut.)—Made of the very best grade of brass by one of the largest brass bed manufacturers in the world. It is finished and polished to a very high degree of brilliancy. The massive posts are of two-inch tubing, all joints are strongly braced, making it a most substantial and durable article. The head end stands 24 inches high, and the body of the bed gives it that rich and swell appearance. It is undoubtedly the best value for a brass bed ever presented to people. Price \$24.50

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You Profit by these Unusual Prices and Terms—\$1 Down Driving This Sale Only.

(Exactly like cut.)—Made of the very finest of select oak of a very choice grain, and is thoroughly seasoned and kiln-dried. The finish is golden oak has four coats of the finest varnish obtainable, and is rubbed and polished to a plane brilliancy. The large top is 45 inches in diameter and extends to 6 feet. The pedestal, or base, is round and is very strong and substantial. The entire table is elegantly built and will add grace and luxury to any home. It is positively the best value in pedestal extension tables ever offered to the housewives of Omaha. Our special price is \$16.50

These beautiful rugs are made of the genuine Tapestry Brussels carpeting of a strong, durable quality that will give excellent wear and hold their colors to the very last. They are closely woven, of the finest quality of worsted yarns. They are without a doubt the best value for the price that were ever offered by any concern. Anyone desiring a high grade Brussels rug at our extremely low price should see this splendid offer. We have a large assortment to select from, all of this season's latest effects. The special price on these beautiful Rugs is \$14.50

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Advertisement for 'The Peoples Store' featuring various furniture items like beds, tables, and rugs with prices and descriptions. Includes the store's name and address: 16th & Farnam Streets, Omaha.

Advertisement for 'The Bennett Company' pianos, listing various models and prices, and mentioning 'Special Bargains'.

Advertisement for 'Nordin's Concert Band' featuring 'Bathing Boating' and 'Nordin's Concert Band' with details about performances and ticket prices.

Advertisement for 'Steamer Susan' and 'Grand Excursion' with details about travel routes, dates, and ticket information.